Streeter 2719

THE PICTORIAL UNION.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA,
Fourth of July, 1852.

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

ISSUED BY E. G. JEFFERIS & CO.,
Printers and Publishers "Sacramento Union."

THE accompanying Cut represents the MISSION OF SAN CARLOS, three miles below Monterey, and near a stream of water called the Rio De Carmel, which empties into a small bay. Between Point Pinos and Point Lobos, at the head of the bay, stands the Mission. It was founded in 1770 by Padre Junipero Serra, a Franciscan friar, and Missionary President of Upper California. His remains are interred within the Church, near the altar. The old Church still stands, its walls covered with paintings, and its bells hanging in the belfry.

Californian Vaquero.

The first potatoes ever cultivated in California were raised in the Mission of San Carlos in 1826. In 1825, this Mission branded 2300 calves, had 87,600 head of cattle, 1800 horses and mares, 365 yoke of oxen, 9 sheep farms, and 54,000 sheep, a large assortment of merchandise, and some $40,000. In that year it was secularised, and has since gradually gone to decay. For the foregoing statistics, we are indebted to the *Pacific*.

The City of Monterey is one of the oldest in California, and of late years has rather been deteriorating until the discovery of gold, the arrival of emigrants, and their energetic and active habits aroused the indolent natives, and spurred them on to something resembling exertion. The P. M. S. S. Company's Mail Steamers now stop regularly at the Port of Monterey. The harbor is by no means an attractive one, although it is sufficiently capacious, and partially protected from the sea.

Monterey is wholly an agricultural county, there being no mines within its limits. There are, however, many wealthy native and American rancheros, who own immense tracts of highly cultivated land, droves of cattle, horses, etc. The climate is as delightful as in any other part of California, although very hot during the months of August and September.

Mission of San Carlos.

This County is considered small in California, although it is larger in territory than some of the States on the Atlantic side. It is sparsely populated, and mostly by native Californians.

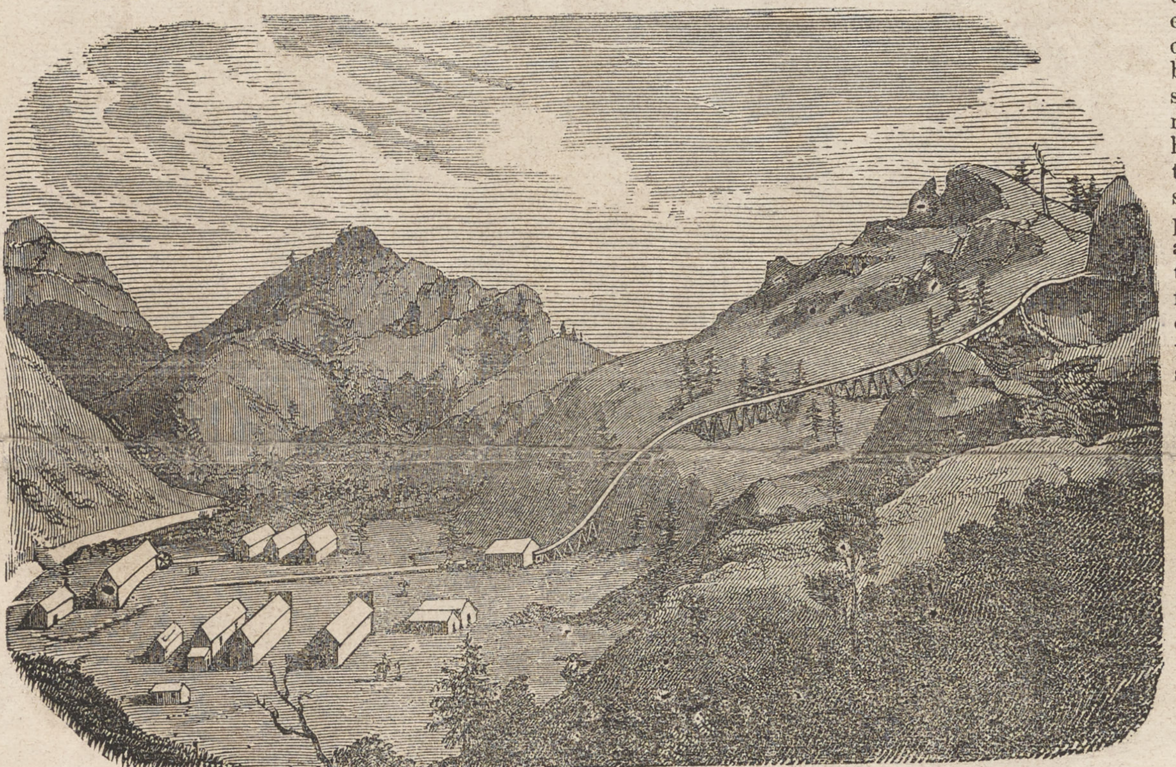
On one side of the center woodcut is a representation of the male, and on the other a representation of the female Native Californian. The man is dressed in the peculiarly unique though appropriate costume of the vaqueros, and is in the act of throwing the lasso. Vaqueros (men who lasso cattle) are principally of Spanish descent.

The Senoritas of Lower California are celebrated for their beauty, accomplishments, and amiable qualities. Among them there are many who have been highly educated, and speak the English and French languages as purely as the Spanish. The great proportion of the Senoritas of this State are of Mexican parentage, although there are a few with the old Castilian blood flowing in their veins.

The California Senorita, like those of Lower Valparaiso and Panama, are devotedly fond of amusements. Dancing is a mania with them. The cigarito is generally used.

Californian Senorita.

THE annexed plate gives an accurate view of the CITY OF SEVENTY-SIX, a mining precinct located far up in the mountains, almost as it were on the summit of the Sierra Nevada range. It was first settled early in 1851, and during the prevalence of the quartz mania, which raged so fiercely about the commencement of last year. A party of explorers prospecting through that section of country struck upon a rich quartz vein running through the mountain range, bordering upon Jamieson's Creek, near the sources of Feather River, in Yuba County. This company of men was afterwards increased to seventy-six, and they concluded, after thoroughly examining and testing the rock found in that vicinity, to settle permanently upon the Creek. The quartz diggings in the neighborhood of Seventy-Six have, since that time, proved very rich. Two or three veins have been opened nearly on the summit of the range. The sides of the mountain, at this point, are very precipitous, and it is impossible for teams to ascend to the pits, or even for any considerable amount of freight to be carried up this almost perpendicular steep. In order to convey the ore economically and expeditiously to the Creek on which the mills are erected, troughs have been constructed, and through these the rock speedily flies to the base of the mountain.



The City of Seventy-Six.

The City of Seventy-Six is now in Sierra County, that having been set off from the eastern portion of Yuba County by the last Legislature. Downieville, a thriving mining town, is the county seat of Sierra.

The extensive mining region around the City of Seventy-Six is but beginning to be developed. As the emigration from across the Plains pours down the western slope of the Sierra Nevada the present summer, they will naturally be attracted and their footsteps arrested at the very first place where that gold which they have traveled so far to obtain is being taken from the bosom of Mother Earth.

This City is destined to be an important mining town. Already a large number of quartz mills have been erected, as also stores, public houses, restaurants, etc. Quartz mining has heretofore been wholly suspended during the winter months here. The snow falls to the depth of ten or fifteen feet, and the weather is as cold as on the Atlantic coast.

As roads are being opened directly to this place, affording its inhabitants the necessaries and comforts of life at moderate expense, the town will soon be enabled to compare favorably in appearance and population with other and older towns in the mining country.

THE accompanying engraving presents an accurate and spirited view of the old Mission of San Jose, with the Church and surrounding buildings, the Coast Range, and a Californian vaquero in the act of throwing the reata. We compile from the *Pacific* the following description of the Mission.

The Mission of San Jose was founded in 1797, some fifteen miles from the town which bears its name. It stands on elevated ground at the foot of the mountains, and overlooks a beautiful plain below, which extends for miles to the waters of San Francisco Bay. Its lands are unrivalled for their fertility. It supplied the Russian Company with grain, who sent yearly large ships for stores for their northern settlements. It is stated in the archives of this Mission, that the major-domo gathered 8600 bushels of wheat from 80 bushels sown, and the following year from the grain which fell at the time of the first harvest 6200 bushels.

Mission of San Jose.

On these grounds are the celebrated gardens of Messrs. Horner, Beard, and others, which raise such immense quantities of vegetables. The Mission has two large vineyards, which yield an abundance of delicious grapes. The apple, pear, fig, apricot, and olive trees are also found here. It is said that in 1825 this Mission had 3000 Indians, 62,000 head of cattle, 840 tame horses, 1500 mares, 430 mules, 310 yoke of oxen, and 62,000 sheep.

The sport of "lassoing" wild bulls and other cattle is highly exciting, and one of which all Spanish Americans are passionately fond. To catch the animal by his horns or neck requires much skill, yet to seize him with certainty by the leg, when at the top of his speed, requires greater practice and dexterity. The "reata" is made of braided thongs, cut out of green hide. Its end is wound round the knob of the saddle, and before thrown, is swung repeatedly round the head, to give it the greatest force and precision of aim. The horses are taught to lean back when checked, so as to resist the shock, and keep the "reata" tightly drawn after the animal is overthrown.

California Owl.

THE California Owl resembles very strikingly the common screech-owl of New England. It is found in all parts of the State.

This State abounds in Elk and Antelope. The former are found in the low grounds near the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and in the extreme northern portions of the State, where they grow to an enormous size. Antelope are far more abundant in this State than in any other in the Union. They are found roaming in immense herds on the prairie, in the valley, and on the hilltops. In many of the country hotels they may be seen sporting about the yard, and as tame as their companions, the hens and dogs.

The Coyote or California Hyena (*vide* Engraving left corner), as it is sometimes called, is also found in great numbers in every part of the State. In size, they are between the fox and the wolf, but in appearance resemble the latter far more than the former. It is an exceedingly voracious animal, and devours the carrion on the plain as greedily as the fresh meat of the miner. This animal is the miner's deadly enemy, and thousands of them are yearly slaughtered. Their depredations are confined to petty thieving. They are cowardly brutes, and will run from an ordinarily sized dog; when driven into close quarters, however, they turn and fight desperately. They burrow in the ground, and this fact gives rise to the term used by miners in that kind of digging known as "coyoteing."

Group of California Elk.

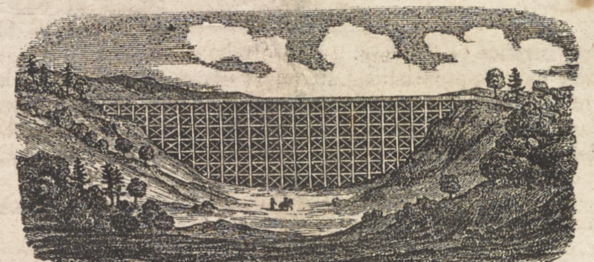
The Coyote is often seen in the vicinity of Sacramento. Equestrians frequently descry them scampering over the prairie. Like the boar from Britain, it will soon be extirpated.

In the upper counties of this State the soft and plaintive notes of the Cuckoo are heard. This bird, (see annexed cut) does not vary materially from the appearance of the English cuckoo.

California Cuckoo.

Group of Coyote.

THE subjoined engraving is a representation of the Bear River Canal. This work takes the water from Bear River to Auburn, a distance of forty miles, in a circuitous route. There are various branches, leading to diggings in the vicinity of the work, that make an addition of thirty miles. It was commenced in the summer of 1851, and will be in operation the entire distance on August 1st of the present year. It will cost, when completed, $300,000. The whole number of shares are one hundred and twenty. The par value is $2080; they are now bought readily at $3000.



Bear River and Auburn Aqueduct.

Group of California Antelope.

THE history of this world-renowned house of the venerable and immortalized Pioneer to California is too well known and familiar to every reader to make it necessary for anything to be added to the beautiful woodcut of it, which appears in our illustrated sheet.

Nothing can be more accurate than our representation of this Fort, as one approaches it from the southwest corner. It will afford every man who sees it a perfect and exact idea of the old adobe fortification, around which clusters so many and such varied reminiscences of thrilling interest.

The buildings opposite the bridge that is thrown across the Slough, are the old adobe Hospital, and the new frame houses which constituted Dr. Stansbury & Co.'s Hospital, in which the city patients in large numbers were treated in '50–'51, and where Dr. Stansbury himself died of cholera.

The old Fort is now deserted; the walls are crumbling rapidly, and everything about it indicates that this relic of the early settlement of the country is fast falling to decay.

A little north of the Fort, and directly on J street, is the oldest cemetery in this part of the country. It was here that Mayor Bigelow and Sheriff McKinney, who were wounded in the disgraceful Squatter riots of 1850, were buried.

The main road to Coloma, the mining region of the South Fork of the American River, and the immigrant trail from Placerville across the mountains, runs directly past the Fort on its northern side. On the south is K street, which branches just above the Fort, one road running to Stockton, and the other to Brighton.

The onward progress of the city is rapidly drawing Sutter's Fort into the thickly settled portion of the town, as it is already within the corporation limits. Although a mile and a half from the Levee, the houses on J street already stretch to within a few hundred yards of the Fort; and in the course of a few years, we may anticipate seeing this monument of our early settler surrounded by stores, cottages, and churches. We trust it may ever be preserved intact and inviolate, alike secure from the avaricious grasp of the speculator and the ruthless spirit of the present age, before which everything must yield It is the only true monument of the past we have among us, and we ought to feel for it a veneration only surpassed by that we feel for the benevolent spirit from whom it derives its name.

View of Sutter's Fort.

WE give below an accurate engraving of the late Capitol of the State of California. The building was erected as a Court House by the County of Sacramento, but tendered to the Legislature during their brief sojourn at Vallejo.

Court House of Sacramento.

The building is situated on the southeast corner of Seventh and I streets. It is 60x80 feet on the ground, two stories high, 13 feet between the ceilings of first story, and 15 feet in the second. A large hall 10 feet wide runs through the center of the building. On the lower floor there are 8 rooms. The first on the right is 22x22 feet, the second 14x22 feet, the third 21x22 feet, and the fourth 21x22. On the left the first is 22x24 feet, the second 14x24, the third 16x24, and the fourth 30x24. These rooms were occupied by the various State officers.

In the second story there are two large halls, the one 34x44, and the other 24x50 feet. The former was occupied as the Senate Chamber, and in the latter room the Assembly held their sessions. The Assembly Chamber has recently been materially enlarged by removing the partition which separated it from the adjoining chamber. There are also two other large rooms on the second floor, one of which was occupied by the Governor. The building has been constructed of the best materials, and upon as good and substantial a foundation as any superstructure in California. A large portico with Corinthian columns will soon adorn the front of the building. The structure was designed by A. A. Bennett, and built by G. D. Nægle.

The Capital of the State having again been removed to Vallejo, the County Courts and County Officers have been transferred to the new building. The District Court now occupies the room in which the Assembly met, and the Senate Chamber has been appropriated to the use of the County Court.

A Miner's Phiz.

THE first discovery of gold, as is well known, was made on a bar of the South Fork of the American River. During the Summer of '48, the miners scarcely explored the ravines and gulches, but confined their researches to the placers of the streams. During the Winter of that year, when the rivers had become too much swollen to admit of the miners working to advantage, they dispersed and scattered themselves throughout El Dorado, San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Tuolumne counties, and commenced working in the ravines, ordinarily termed the "dry diggings." The rocker soon came into use, and was used in 1849 in the ravines as well as on the bars; but in the winter of that year the "long tom" was invented, which has entirely supplanted the antiquated cradle, and is now the principal washing machine of the digger in every section of the mining country.

Ravine Digging.

The annexed cut illustrates the miners at work in the ravine diggings with the "long tom." The machine consists of a trough two and a half feet in width, six inches or more in depth, and twenty feet and upwards in length. The "tom" is slightly inclined to allow the water to pass through with sufficient force to wash the dirt thoroughly. At the foot of the machine, the dirt drops through a perforated plate of iron into a box with three riffles, which prevent the gold from being washed over. This box is usually three feet long by two wide.

If the "tom" is properly adjusted, and care taken to liquidate the dirt sufficiently, the smallest particles of gold will be saved. In this respect, the "tom" possesses great advantages over the cradle, the latter oftentimes wasting fifty per cent. of the gold.

THE difficulties of getting through the mining section of this State cannot be comprehended by those who have never visited this rugged tract of country. The hills upon the upper forks of the American and Feather rivers are in some places over a mile in length, and their sides so precipitous as to be impassable for wagons, oxen, or horses. The only sure way of reaching the bars on the streams is to procure a mule, and trust to his sagacity rather than to your own judgment. Provisions are packed down in this manner, although there are hills so steep that even mules are unable to descend with safety. Parties like the one in the woodcut below, are to be met with in all parts of the mines, seeking rich diggings.

An Exploring Party.

THE first church edifice ever erected in the mining region of California is accurately represented in the accompanying engraving. It was built under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society in California, and was completed and dedicated in less than six months after the missionary reached Nevada. It has been called the Washington Monument Church, from the circumstance of donations being contributed to its erection by twenty-eight States of the Union, amounting to the sum of $2500. Contributions have also been sent in from Mexico, Britain, and South America. It is a neat and spacious edifice, and is surmounted with a cupola, in which is suspended a clear sonorous bell, weighing 516 pounds.

The cost of the Church, including the bell, was $5600.

The ladies of Nevada have given upwards of $1600 to the Church, and the ladies of San Francisco have also aided in trimming the pulpit.

Since the erection of the Church at Nevada, houses of divine worship have been commenced, or religious congregations organized, in Placerville, Coloma, Auburn, Columbia, and other mining towns throughout the State; and the stated preaching of the Gospel is now listened to from one extremity of the Commonwealth to the other. Connected with many of these are well-attended Sabbath Schools.

Nevada Church.

Old Spanish Fort at San Francisco Bay.

ON the southern side of the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, at the narrowest part of the passage, is a high and craggy projection, on the summit of which are the ruins of an old Spanish Fort.

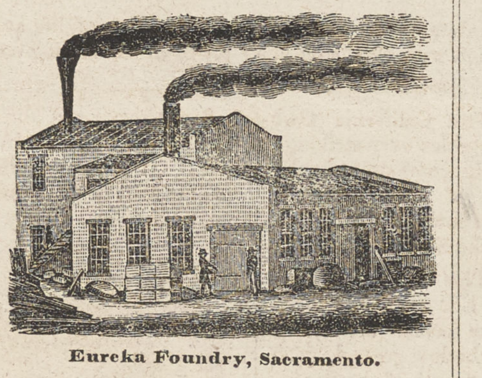
It is not definitely known when it was built, but as the Presidio, which lies between it and the City of San Francisco was established in 1776, the Fort must have been built subsequent to that time.

The view from the barren hilltop, which is surmounted by the Fort, is wild, romantic, picturesque, and invested with no ordinary degree of sublimity and grandeur. From this point the spectator takes in at a glance those far-famed straits, "The Golden Gate," the broad expanse of the Pacific, the barren hills of San Francisco, and the verdant slopes of Mendocino, together with the islands in the distant Bay, all of which form a gorgeous and entrancing panorama, which is scarcely paralleled on the coast of the Pacific.

The United States Government, with a comparatively small outlay of capital, might erect a fortification upon this promontory, which would easily command the entire entrance to the Bay. It could be rendered as impregnable as Gibraltar, with but a moiety of the money expended in army and navy appropriations which have been squandered by harpy speculators and contractors. By the late report of the Secretary of the Navy, it appears that appropriations are recommended by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union for the security of the California frontier against foreign invasion. We trust that the salutary measures which the Executive recommends, will be adopted by the Government of which he is the chief and controlling spirit.

The State of California has contributed, within the last three years, an immense amount of treasure to the national treasury; and it is no more than her due that a portion should be repaid.

The Fort of San Francisco lies under the parallel of 37° 48′ north latitude.



Eureka Foundry, Sacramento.

THIS city is destined to become the great manufacturing emporium of the State. Within the last few months a number of establishments for the manufacture of cradles, long toms and mining implements of all kinds, have been erected in this city. Since the quartz mania commenced, there has been such an unusual demand for machinery as to warrant the erection of a foundry. The large and spacious brick building on the levee, corner of O street, called the Eureka Foundry, is accurately represented in the accompanying engraving. The enterprising proprietors of this establishment are mostly engaged in manufacturing and repairing machinery for the quartz mines of the State. This kind of business promises to be inferior in importance to none in the State.

Head of a Digger.

THERE is no one who has ever tarried any length of time in the mining country, who cannot bear testimony to the truthfulness of the annexed engraving. Panning out is considered by miners the most fatiguing part of their many arduous toils. After being engaged all day picking, shoveling, lugging dirt to their machine, and rocking the cradle, they are compelled, when night comes, to stoop over the water, and wash out the sand from the gold. This labor requires great patience as well as skill. The strain upon the poor miner's back is terrible, and oftimes he is unable to straighten his body for some minutes from the two-fold position which he occupies in this work of care. There is, however, considerable excitement attending this operation, as the gradual removal of the sand discloses more and more of the glittering scales, and now and then a fine lump in the bottom of his pan. The pioneer miner, with his knife and pan, seldom failed of realizing far more gold in a day than can now be washed out with a rocker. They then simply skimmed the surface earth, or penetrated the rich crevices of the rocks, scraping the dirt and gold into the pan, and then panning out the chaff from the wheat.

Panning Out.

The foregoing woodcut represents two men prospecting for diggings in what are termed the dry diggings. Coarse lumps of gold are almost invariably found either in the ravines or the hilltops and sides. It is very unusual to find any but scale gold on the streams, except near their sources. In fact, there is little gold taken out far up in the mountains, on the river bars, which is not lump gold. The gulches and the rivulets yield specimens of gold purer and larger than any found in the dry diggings proper.

THE center engraving represents the wreck of the schooner Paragon, which was fitted out by a company of private adventurers in search of Trinity River. She sailed from San Francisco, March 14th, 1850, and after cruising some time along the coast, came to anchor at nightfall on the 21st, under the lee of the large rock seen in the picture. A storm from the south-east soon came on with great violence, blowing dead ashore. The cables were snapped, and the vessel just missing the rocks through the skillful management of her steersman, struck on a sandy beach. Morning light and the receding tide enabled the crew and passengers, some sixty in all, to escape in safety to the shore.

The wild scene represents a storm at midnight, lit up by flashes of lightning. The vessel has parted her cables, and is careering madly towards the rocks. The spot is two miles off Point St. George, which juts out into the ocean halfway between the mouth of Klamath River and the southern line of Oregon.

A few days after the catastrophe above related, the U. S. surveying vessel Arabian, commanded by Lieut. Blunt, sailed along the coast on a similar errand. On seeing the upright masts of the Paragon, a boat was lowered and sent ashore, with a crew of ten men, including the officers. In attempting to land, the boat was swamped in the surf, and all but five were drowned. Lieuts. Bache and Browning were among the unfortunate. The remains of the former, we learn, have since been removed to New York.

A melancholy interest is now, and ever will be attached to this spot by this untimely disaster. The bodies were subsequently recovered, and buried near the scene of the occurrence, one on the mountain side, and the others at high-water mark Wild and lonely is their resting place. No sign of human life is there: no voice save those of the warring elements, ever singing, as they wrestle, a rude requiem over the remains of the dead—ever chanting a glo. ious hymn for the souls of the brave!

Violent gales and storms are very prevalent off Humboldt Bay, and along the upper coast of California. It is surprising that so few losses occur, as a great shipping traffic is carried on.

California Thrush.

Wreck of the Paragon.

California Wren.

City of Vallejo.

THE noble, disinterested and pure-minded individual from whom this city took its origin, is held in respectful remembrance by the early residents of the Eureka State.

Early in the year 1850, the most generous and liberal proposals were made to the Legislature of California by Gen. V., for the removal of the State Capital from San Jose to Vallejo. In the Fall of that year, the proposition was submitted to the people, who decided by an overwhelming majority to remove to Vallejo. The archives and State offices accordingly were transferred, but the Legislature, at their recent session, decided to remove the Capital from Vallejo to Sacramento. A desperate struggle was made to retain it at Vallejo, but the want of accommodations drove them from the place. The County of Sacramento placed at their disposal the new Court House (see engraving on second page) as a Capitol, and in this building the Solons of State held their last session. On its expiration, the State archives, furniture, etc., etc., were again removed to Vallejo, which is now the Capital of the Eureka State.

The Capitol, as seen in the foregoing engraving, is situated on a high eminence overlooking the Bay of San Pablo. It is a substantial wooden structure of two stories high, with a brick basement. Gen. M. G. Vallejo, at immense outlay, erected this building, and has also expended large sums, and made valuable donations of land to the State, in order to carry out his part of the contract. The town of Vallejo is yet a city of "magnificent distances;" but now that it is probably the permanent seat of government, improvements are in progress which will afford better accommodations than were provided last Winter.

City of Benicia.

BY an Act of Congress, Benicia was chosen as one of the Ports of Entry of the State of California. This town is situated at the head of the Straits of Carquinez, and was first settled early in 1849. The Bay of San Pablo, below the Straits, and the depth of water in the Straits, virtually make this the head of navigation for the largest class of vessels that enter the Bay of San Francisco. The P. M. S. S. Company have established their depot at this point, and their vessels now run up to this place for repairs, as well as stop here for their supplies.

[WE are indebted to our friend, Dr. L. W. OGDEN, for the following Ode by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, in which allusion is happily made to the "Old Thirteen." It was composed some five or seven years ago. We think it one of the most beautiful apostrophes in the English language, and republish it as a most appropriate address on the occasion of our National Anniversary]

ODE FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

MAINE, from her farthest boundary, gives the first exulting shout;
And from NEW HAMPSHIRE's granite heights the echoing peal rings out;
The mountain farms of staunch VERMONT prolong the thundering call;
While MASSACHUSETTS answers *Bunker's Hill*—a watchword for us all:
RHODE ISLAND wets her sea-girt locks, acclaiming with the Free;
And staid CONNECTICUT breaks forth in sacred harmony:
The giant joy of proud NEW YORK, loud as an earthquake's roar,
Is heard from Hudson's crowded banks to Erie's crowded shore:
NEW JERSEY, hallowed by their blood who erst in battle fell
At Monmouth's, Trenton's, Princeton's fight, joins in the rapturous swell;
Wide PENNSYLVANIA, strong as wide, and true as she is strong,
From every hill to valley pours the torrent tide along.
Stand up, stout little DELAWARE! and bid thy volleys roll,
Though least among the Old Thirteen, we judge thee by thy soul.
Hark to the voice of MARYLAND! Over the broad Chesapeake,
Her sons, as valiant as their sires, in cannonadings speak.
VIRGINIA, muse of WASHINGTON, and guardian of his grave!
Now to thine ancient glories turn the faithful and the brave;
We need not hear the bursting cheer this holy day inspires
To know that, in Columbia's cause, "Virginia never tires."

Going to the Mines.

Fresh as the evergreens that wave above her sunny soil,
NORTH CAROLINA shares the patriot's bliss as oft the patriot's toil;
While the land of SUMPTER, PINCKNEY, MARION, must
Respond the cry, or it will rise e'en from their sleeping dust.
GEORGIA, by the dead who lie along Savannah's bluff,
Full well we love thee, but we know we ne'er can love thee well enough;
From thy wild northern boundaries to thy green isles of the sea,
Where beat more gallant hearts than now throb high in thee?
On, on 'cross ALABAMA's plains, through ever-flowery glades,
To where the Mississippi's flood the turbid Gulf invades;
There, borne upon her mighty stream, from many a mightier tide,
Come down the swelling loud huzzas from all that Valley wide.
On wood-crowned Alleghany's heights, from all her summits high,
Reverberate among the rocks that pierce the sunset sky;
While on the shores, and through the swales, round the vast inland seas,
The Stars and Stripes, midst freemen's songs, are flashing in the breeze.
The woodman, from the mother, takes his boy upon his knee
To tell him how their fathers fought and bled for liberty;
The lonely hunter sits him down the forest spring beside,
To think upon his Country's worth, and feel his Country's pride;
While many a foreign accent, which our GOD can understand,
Is blessing him for home and bread in this free, fertile land.
Yes, while on the Atlantic coast we sink to happy rest,
The DAY OF INDEPENDENCE rolls still onward to the west,
Till dies on the Pacific shore the shout of jubilee,
That woke the morning with its voice along the Atlantic sea.

Oh, GOD! look down upon the Land which thou hast loved so well,
And grant that in unbroken faith her children still may dwell;
Nor, while the grass grows on the plains, and streams flow thro' the vale,
May they forget their fathers' faith, or in their covenant fail!
GOD bless the freest, noblest land that lies beneath the sun:—
OUR COUNTRY—Our WHOLE Country—and Our Country every One!

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRIM & SATRUSTEGUI. Bankers, No 3. J St., near Front, Agents for B. Davidson. San Francisco. Exchange for sale on the United States and Europe.

PAGE, BACON & CO., Bankers, No. 1, cor. of J and Front sts. Sacramento. Montgomery St.. San Francisco. Drafts at sight on the Atlantic States and Europe.

E. & R. K. SWIFT, Bankers and Exchange Dealers, J St., north side, 3d door from Front. Drafts on the Atlantic States and Europe.

B. F. HASTINGS & CO., Bankers, 48 J St., between 2d and 3d Sts. Bills of Exchange, at sight, drawn on London, New York, New Orleans, and St. Louis.—Highest prices paid for clean Gold Dust. Deposits received.

CHARLES SMITH. NEWTON BOOTH.
SMITH & BOOTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, &c., No. 102 J St.. between 4th and 5th Sts., south side.

D. O. MILLS & CO.. Bankers and Exchange Brokers, J St., between 2d and 3d Sts. Bills of Exchange, at sight, or on time, upon the Atlantic States. Deposits received—and Banking business generally attended to.

SAMUEL JELLY, importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Colt's Revolvers. All kinds of California Jewelry manufactured to order. Watches repaired and warranted. J street, opposite American Theater.

L. B. PATCHIN, wholesale dealer in Provisions, Groceries, Liquors, Grain, and a general assortment of Miners' Supplies. 240 J street, between 8th and 9th.

WILLIAM R. HOPKINS & CO., wholesale dealers in Provisions, Liquors, Groceries, Grain, together with all other articles necessary and requisite for Mining and Teamsters. J street, brick block between 3d and 4th.

D. H. HASKELL. JOS. DE GOLIA.
HASKELL & CO., 80 K street, between 3d and 4th, general Merchants, and dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Books and Stationery.

WM. McNULTY, importer of Hardware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Liquors, Provisions, and Mining Implements. The Trade supplied at fair prices. 40 J st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, K street, new Brick Block, between 3d and 4th, wholesale dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Grain, and all kinds of merchandise.

C. WHALLEY, 114 J street, importer and dealer in Glass and Earthen Ware, Mirrors, Lamps, Chandeliers, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware.

JAMES BAILEY, No. 118 J street, importer and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c. Diamond and specimen work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

W. W. STOVALL. R. C. CRAVENS. R. H. [illegible] SAUNDERS.
STOVALL, CRAVENS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Grain, Miner's Tools, Clothing, &c., No. 103 J St., a few doors above 4th St.

ADDISON MARTIN, importer of Provisions, Groceries, &c. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Miners' Goods. Receives semi-monthly from New York, Butter, Lard, Ham, Oysters, &c. 82 K street, Brick Building between 3d and 4th.

HART, McALPIN & CO., Ornamental, House and Sign Painters, Decorators, Glaziers and Paper Hangers. The largest stock of paper hangings in California. Orders for work promptly executed. 81½ J street, opposite Crescent City Hotel.

W. H. THOMAS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist and Furnishing Depot, Gold and [illegible] ass [illegible] ing and Gold Foil manufactory, 79 J street, entrance same door as Johnson's Daguerrean Gallery.

J. D. FRY. THOS. HOOPES.
FRY & HOOPES, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, and a general assortment of Miner's supplies.

S. D. JONES, Importers, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, an l Shoe Findings of every description: also Hosiery and Gloves, No. 1 5 J St., north side, between 4th and 5th Sts.

VICTOR PASSENAUD, Manufacturer of French Perfumery, and Hair Dresser, City of Paris Store, No. 83 J St., opposite Crescent City and Missouri Hotels.

J. B. BLANCHARD & CO., Importers of, and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass, No. 85 J st., opposite Cres. City Hotel.

COONROD & GILLIG, No. 148 J street, between 5th and 6th, importers of, and wholesale dealers in Cooking, Parlor and Sheet Iron Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Iron Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c.

H. ARENTS. G. W. CHEDIC. WM. ARENTS.
H. ARENTS & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Provision Dealers, Big Tree Store, No. 225, 227, 229, J st., corner of 8th St.

JOSEPH A. HAINES, Importer of, and Dealer in Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Groceries, &c., large Brick Building, K st.. north side, near 3d st.

REYNOLDS & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, Hardware, all kinds of Miner's Tools, Drugs & Medicines, new Brick Store, No 144 and 146 J st., between 5th and 6th sts.

WOOD & KENYONS, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Clothing, and all kinds of Miner's supplies, K st.. between 4th and 5th sts.

WATSON & BISCOE, importers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Steel, Nails, Borax, Tennessee Iron, Plows, Mill Irons and saws. 159 J street near corner of 5th.

SAMUEL BOYD. JOHN ARNOLD. G. W. STEWART.
BOYD, ARNOLD & CO., successors to Child & Boyd, Commission Merchants and wholesale dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Grain, &c. 179 J st., between 6th and 7th.

HUTCHINSON, GREENE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions Liquors, Miner's Tools, &c.. No. 316 J st.. between 10th and 11th sts.

BROWN, HENRY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Domestic Goods, 77, J St., Brick Block, between 2d and 3d Sts

MINER'S DRUG STORE, 139 J street, North side, between 5th and 6th, by Dr. R. H McDONALD, Importer and Wholesale dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and best selected Patent Medicines.

NEW YORK DRUG STORE.—L. P. & S. S. CRANE, importers of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c. No. 44 Front, 94 K, corner of 4th, and 147 J streets.

The City of Sacramento has twice since its foundation been visited with inundation. The first, which occurred in January 1850, was by far the most serious, as the infantile city of the plain was at that time entirely unprotected by the barrier which now surrounds it. This flood was caused by the rapid rise of the Sacramento and its tributaries, which had been tremendously swollen by the sudden melting of the snows upon the mountains. The water, at that time checked by no dyke, speedily overflowed the natural banks of the streams, and poured into the city at every point. The town was totally inundated, and the water between Second and Third streets, in J st., at that time was at least four feet deep. The greatest suffering prevailed while this flood lasted, and vast amounts of property were destroyed. On the 7th of March last, the city was again overwhelmed by the rushing waters, and almost entirely submerged for the second time. The flood this year was caused by the force of the waters from the American Fork making a breach in the Levee, near the mouth of that river. The particulars of this disaster are still fresh in the recollection of our citizens. The water from the American River was the cause of nearly all the mischief this year; it broke through the Levee in several places above the city, and running around, filled up the sloughs, and then entered the city on the eastern and southern limits. The Levee in front of the town was at no time overflowed during the present flood. The temporary Levee on I street, however, gave way, and until the breach was healed, the water rushed up the cross streets with great rapidity.

Scene in Sacramento during the Flood of 1852.

The above engraving gives an accurate representation of J street as it appeared at the height of the aquatic carnival. This thoroughfare for a number of days resembled the streets of a Venician city. Every conceivable species of water craft was put in requisition, and although the water did not come up to the floors of the stores, yet the sidewalks were covered, and the middle of the streets were totally impassable for pedestrians. Ferries were established at all the cross streets, and a lucrative business carried on at a quarter per head. For the benefit of our friends at the East, we give the following description of the above scene, which we extract from our daily issue of the 9th March:

"J street proved to be the center of attraction, and presented many "enlivening and animating scenes throughout the day. Its bosom was "covered with unique water craft of every conceivable description, and the "ingenuity displayed in their construction was only equalled by the tact "and skill with which they were managed. The greater number consisted "of skiffs, which constituted a regular line of ferry boats, plying from block "to block. There were also freight boats, laden with hay, barley, etc., "which were transported in accordance with established rates. Then came "the fancy boat of the man of leisure, shooting past the meaner craft, and "stretching upward for more 'sea room.' One 'cute chap built a big box, "with sidewheels attached, and after getting steam up, threaded his way "through J st. Besides these there were dug-outs, hide boats, canoes, etc."

Sacramento Union

Book and Job Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

Union Brick Building,

21 J STREET,

Between Front and 2d.

The Daily Union is published every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the following rates:

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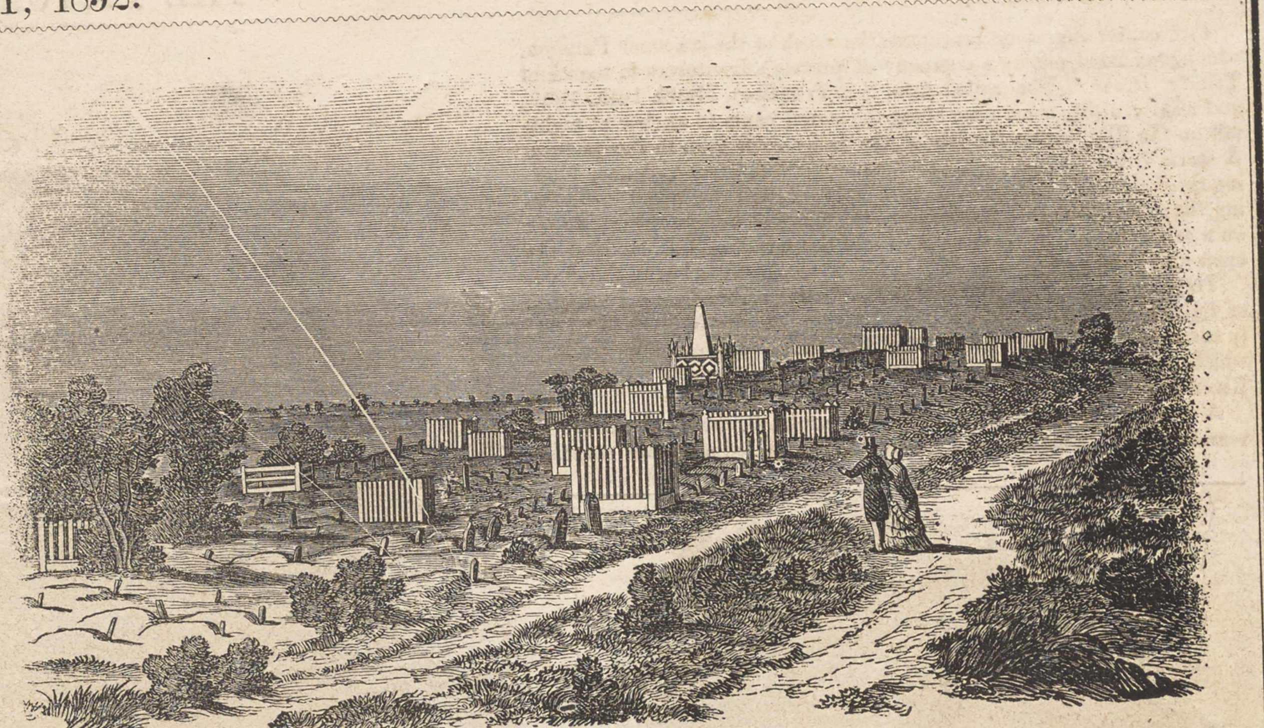
This paper is designed especially for circulation in the country, and contains a complete digest of all matters of public interest which transpires during the week.

The Steamer Union is published semi-monthly. This paper is designed for circulation in the Atlantic States, Europe, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, and South America. To those who wish to keep their friends advised on California affairs, the "Steamer Union" will be found a compendious and valuable sheet. It is published and mailed at $4 per annum.

The Union Office having on hand, and constantly adding thereto, a large quantity of material, is prepared to do work of every description, in the first style of the art, on the most favorable terms.

Union Office,
Sacramento, June 19, 1852.

J Street, between Front and Second, Sacramento.



The Sacramento Cemetery.

The above engraving presents an accurate view of the Sacramento Burial Ground, as it appears from an elevated point on the road to Sutter. This Cemetery was laid out in the fall of 1850, and just before the dreadful Cholera made its appearance here. Before that time, interments were made on the upper part of J street, in the immediate vicinity of Sutter's Fort. In fact, this ground had been the receptacle of bodies for a long time prior to the discovery of the gold, as the dates upon the tomb-stones show. It has since been so far encroached upon by the public road, that many of the graves are now daily trodden under foot by animals and foot-passengers going out on the Coloma road.

The present Cemetery is on the highest ground in the vicinity of the city, and commands an unobstructed view of the River, the Coast Range, the Sierra Nevada, and the city itself. The hill is composed of sand, and every portion of it is far above high-water mark, which circumstance renders it a peculiarly favorable location for a cemetery.

The friends and relatives of many of the deceased buried in these grounds, have exhibited their love and remembrance for the departed, by adorning and beautifying their graves, by the planting of shrubbery, and the erection of neat and substantial palings. The prominent monument which appears in the center of the view, was erected to the memory of Mr. Woodland, one of the most efficient officers and esteemed citizens of Sacramento. He was shot while discharging his duties as a civil magistrate during the disgraceful Squatter riots.

During the prevalence of the Cholera, the city of the living emptied a great portion of its population into the city of the dead, until there were scarcely enough left who could be found willing to nurse the sick, or convey the dead to their long home. It is computed that this awful scourge swept off at least one thousand of the residents of this city and vicinity. The city, however, has, since the disappearance of that terrible disease, enjoyed an immunity from sickness which ranks it among the most healthful towns of the continent. We hope that many, many years will elapse before the citizens of Sacramento will again suffer from a plague which has proved more destructive to human life than all the diseases with which it has ever before been visited.

In the Valley of the South Fork of the American River, and at the lower end of the village of Coloma, El Dorado County, is situated the world-famous Sutter's Mill, of which the annexed is a correct and beautiful representation. It was within a few feet of this spot that the first golden scale was discovered, which has since developed the resources of the richest mineral region in the world, and sent hither representatives from every portion of the civilized globe. The old Mill is still standing, but has long ago passed out of the hands of the venerable pioneer whose name it bears. The hills about Coloma are covered with pine of the finest quality, and the demand for lumber in that section of country has hitherto been so great as to keep the old Mill running constantly. The various fluming companies upon the rivers will require an incalculable amount of lumber the present season, and the saw-mills throughout the mining counties will undoubtedly receive a large share of patronage.

The County of El Dorado, of which Coloma is the county seat, is the most populous of any in the State. It is located in the heart of a rich mineral region. The main emigrant road from the Plains comes into Placerville, about 12 miles east of Coloma. A very large proportion of the emigrants on their arrival stop at the first diggings, without going on to the cities, or other mining counties.

Within four or five miles of Sutter's Mill, on the Murderer's Bar road, is a cave filled with stalactites. It is called the Golden Cave.

Sutter's Mill is a most interesting spot, and no resident of California should think of leaving the country without visiting it.

California Indian Squaw and Children.

Sutter's Mill, with View of Coloma.

California Indian.

The subjoined woodcut represents an experienced miner starting off on a prospecting tour. He is fully equipped, having all the tools necessary for making a thorough examination of the ground which he designs to prospect. From the discovery of the gold until the Summer of '49, a pan and knife were the only tools the digger would use. With these he proceeded to some ledge overhanging the mountain current, and commenced chipping off loose pieces of slate rock, thus working his way into the crevices, where the glittering lumps and scales lie. In the course of time, the arrivals became so numerous, that other and more extentensive diggings on the bars and in the ravines were located on. The rocker then came into use, and now, as the richest dirt has been overhauled and its hidden wealth extracted, the "long tom" and sluice have been substituted for the rocker; and it is found that with these dirt, otherwise worthless, pays richly.

Miner on a Prospecting Tour.

Bridge Across the American River, at Lisle's Ferry.

The accompanying engraving is a view of the Bridge across the American River, at Lisle's Ferry. It was commenced in the Spring of 1851 and completed in the month of September of the same year. It is the largest and most substantial structure of the kind in California, being 620 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 30 feet above low water mark. It spans the American River about a mile east of the city, and over it pass daily the Marysville, Nevada, and Auburn stages. It is on the grand thoroughfare of travel to all the rich mining counties of Placer, Nevada, Sierra, and the upper part of Yuba.

This bridge was erected with a view of withstanding the severe freshets of the American River; and during the great Spring flood of the present season, when nearly every other bridge on the North, South, and Middle Forks of this stream were swept away, it stood firm and uninjured. No pains or expense were spared in rendering it an elegant and tasteful structure, as well as a strong and durable one. In every respect, it will compare favorably in architectural beauty and finish with many in the Atlantic States, where labor and materials are cheaper, and greater facilities afforded for building than in the youngest State.

The pioneer Celestial miners made their appearance in the mountain gorges and on the river bars of California early in '49, and ever since that time they have been steadily increasing in numbers until they have now overrun the whole mining country. They are industrious, frugal, peaceable, and temperate; and are willing to take up abandoned claims.

Chinaman en route for the Diggings.

82/01/674